

CONFORMAL DIMENSION AND RANDOM GROUPS

JOHN M. MACKAY

ABSTRACT. We give a lower and an upper bound for the conformal dimension of the boundaries of certain small cancellation groups.

We apply these bounds to the few relator and density models for random groups. This gives generic bounds of the following form, where l is the relator length, going to infinity.

(a) $1 + 1/C < \mathcal{C}\dim(\partial_\infty G) < Cl/\log(l)$, for the few relator model, and

(b) $1 + l/(C \log(l)) < \mathcal{C}\dim(\partial_\infty G) < Cl$, for the density model, at densities $d < 1/16$.

In particular, for the density model at densities $d < 1/16$, as the relator length l goes to infinity, the random groups will pass through infinitely many different quasi-isometry classes.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Overview. In the study of random groups, one considers typical properties of finitely presented groups. There are several ways to make this idea precise. We will work in two of the most common models for a random group: the few relator model and the density model, both due to Gromov. Our goal is to study the large scale geometry of such groups.

In each of these models, a typical group is (Gromov) hyperbolic [10, 11]. To any hyperbolic group G we can associate a boundary at infinity $\partial_\infty G$, which is a metric space where the metric is canonically defined up to a quasi-symmetric homeomorphism. For example, we can choose any visual metric on the boundary. The boundary captures the quasi-isometry type of the group: two finitely presented hyperbolic groups are quasi-isometric if and only if their boundaries are quasi-symmetric [24].

In both models, the boundary of a random group is homeomorphic to the Menger curve (also called the Menger sponge), but this is not enough to determine the quasi-symmetric type of the boundary, and hence the large scale geometry of the group. Indeed, Bourdon

Date: July 15, 2011.

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification. Primary 20F65; Secondary 20F06, 20F67, 20P05, 57M20.

Key words and phrases. Conformal dimension, random groups.

found an infinite family of hyperbolic groups whose boundaries are all homeomorphic to the Menger curve, but which are pairwise non-quasi-isometric [4].

The invariant which Bourdon used, and which we will use in this paper, is due to Pansu. The *conformal dimension* of a metric space X is the infimal Hausdorff dimension of all metric spaces quasi-symmetrically equivalent to X , and is denoted by $\mathcal{C}\dim(X)$ [23, 18]. Recall that a homeomorphism is quasi-symmetric if there is uniform control on how it distorts annuli [27, (1.2)]. (See also [12, Chapter 10].)

Conformal dimension is clearly a quasi-symmetric invariant of a metric space, and consequently the conformal dimension of $\partial_\infty G$ is canonically defined and depends only on the quasi-isometry type of the group. (For more discussion of this invariant, see [15, 18].) Bourdon's family of groups have boundaries with conformal dimension attaining values in a dense subset of $(1, \infty)$ [4, Théorème 1.1], and so they lie in infinitely many different quasi-isometry classes.

In this paper we give the first significant progress towards calculating the conformal dimension of the boundary of a random group. (A question raised by Gromov and Pansu; see the following subsection.) In particular, we show that in the density model with $d < 1/16$, as the lengths of the relators tend to infinity, the conformal dimension of the boundary also tends to infinity, passing through infinitely many different quasi-isometry types.

1.2. Statement of results. The simplest model of a random group is given by the few relator model. Throughout this paper we fix a finite generating set S , $|S| = m \geq 2$.

Definition 1.1 (Few relator model). *Fix a finite number of relators $n \geq 1$. Consider all cyclically reduced words of length at most l in $\langle S \rangle$. Consider all presentations $\langle S \mid r_1, \dots, r_n \rangle$ where r_1, \dots, r_n are chosen from this set of words uniformly and independently at random.*

A property \mathcal{P} is generic in the few relator model (for fixed n), if the proportion of all such presentations at length l which satisfy \mathcal{P} goes to 1 as $l \rightarrow \infty$. In this case, we say that a random (few relator) group has property \mathcal{P} .

This model was introduced by Gromov [10], who observed that a random few relator group will satisfy the $C'(1/6)$ small cancellation condition, and so be hyperbolic. The algebraic properties of these groups, such as freeness of subgroups and isomorphism type, have been studied by Arzhantseva, Ol'shanskii, Kapovich, Schupp, and others [1, 13, 14]. For more discussion, see [19, I.3.c].

The geometry of such groups was considered by Champetier [6]. He used small cancellation techniques to show that generic few relator groups have boundaries homeomorphic to the Menger curve (see Theorem 1.8).

The few relator model can be viewed as the “density 0” case of a more general model, where the number of relators grows as $l \rightarrow \infty$.

Definition 1.2 (Density model [11, Chapter 9]). *Fix a parameter $d \in (0, 1)$, called the density. Consider all cyclically reduced words of length l in $\langle S \rangle$. Consider all presentations which choose as relators $(2m - 1)^{dl}$ of these words uniformly and independently at random.*

A property \mathcal{P} holds generically in the density model (at fixed density d), if the proportion of all such presentations at length l which satisfy \mathcal{P} goes to 1 as $l \rightarrow \infty$.

Gromov showed that the density model has a phase transition: for densities $d < 1/2$, a random group will be one ended and hyperbolic, but for densities $d > 1/2$, a random group will be trivial or $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ ([11, Section 9.B], [19, Theorem 11]).

The boundary of a random group at density $d < 1/2$ is homeomorphic to the Menger curve. At densities $d < 1/24$, this follows from Champetier’s Theorem 1.8. A proof that applies to all densities $0 < d < 1/2$ is given in [8].

Since we know that random groups in both the few relator and density model are hyperbolic, it makes sense to ask for estimates of the conformal dimension of their boundaries.

For any hyperbolic group with boundary homeomorphic to the Menger curve, the conformal dimension of the boundary will be strictly greater than one [17], and finite [7]. In this paper we give explicit non-trivial bounds for the conformal dimension of a random group.

Theorem 1.3. *There exists $C > 1$ so that, for fixed $m \geq 2$, $n \geq 1$, the conformal dimension of a random few relator group satisfies*

$$1 + \frac{1}{C} \leq \mathcal{C}\dim(\partial_\infty G) \leq C \log(2m - 1) \cdot \frac{l}{\log(l)}.$$

Note that the lower bound is independent of l , and the upper bound is sub-linear. The conclusion of this theorem involves n implicitly: let $P(m, n, l)$ be the proportion of all groups with m generators and n cyclically reduced relators of word length at most l which satisfy the above estimate. Then for fixed m, n we have $P(m, n, l) \rightarrow 1$ as $l \rightarrow \infty$, however the rate of convergence depends on n .

Theorem 1.4. *There exists $C > 1$ so that, for fixed $m \geq 2$, $0 < d < 1/16$, the conformal dimension of a random group at density d satisfies*

$$1 + \frac{d \log(2m)}{C} \cdot \frac{l}{\log(l)} \leq \mathcal{C}\dim(\partial_\infty G) \leq \frac{C \log(2m-1)}{|\log(d)|} \cdot l.$$

In particular, as $l \rightarrow \infty$, generic groups pass through infinitely many different quasi-isometry classes.

Gromov [11, 9.B, p.276, (g)] and Pansu [19, IV.b., p.70], had asked whether the conformal dimension of a random group in the density model can be used to detect the particular density d . Theorem 1.4, gives progress towards solving this problem.

Roughly speaking, the few relator model corresponds to taking $d = 1/l$. We see this reflected in factors of $1/\log(l)$ and $1/|\log(d)|$ in the upper bounds of Theorems 1.3 and 1.4.

There are several natural questions that remain. For example, does the conformal dimension of a random few relator group go to infinity as the relator length goes to infinity? What happens at densities $d \geq 1/16$? (See the discussion below.) Can one find a function $f(d, l)$ so that the conformal dimension of a random group at density d satisfies $f(d, l) \lesssim \mathcal{C}\dim(\partial_\infty G) \lesssim f(d, l)$? (We write $x \lesssim y$ if $x \leq Cy$, for some suitable constant C .)

For more background on random groups we refer the reader to [9] and [19], and on conformal dimension to [18].

1.3. Outline of proof. The random groups that we consider are all $C'(1/6)$ small cancellation groups. Recall that a group presentation $\langle S | R \rangle$ is $C'(\lambda)$ if every word u which appears in two distinct ways in (cyclic conjugates of) relators $r_1, r_2 \in R$, or their inverses, satisfies $|u| < \min\{|r_1|, |r_2|\}$.

In the few relator model this is straightforward to prove; a more refined estimate is found in Proposition 2.2, where we show that a generic few relator group will be $C'(\lambda)$ with $\lambda \lesssim \log(l)/l$. In the density model, we have the following result.

Proposition 1.5 ([11, Section 9.B]). *For $d > 0$, and $\lambda > 2d$, a random group at density d has the $C'(\lambda)$ metric small cancellation condition.*

For $\lambda > 0$ and $2d > \lambda$, a random group at density d does not have the $C'(\lambda)$ metric small cancellation condition.

In particular, at densities $d < 1/12$, a random group has a $C'(1/6)$ small cancellation presentation.

Specifying a finite generating set S for G allows one to define the Cayley graph $\Gamma = \Gamma(G, S)$. The Cayley graph of a $C'(1/6)$ group is

δ -hyperbolic, with δ equal to twice the maximum relator word length (Lemma 3.11).

As a hyperbolic metric space, for any sufficiently small visual parameter $\epsilon > 0$, $\partial_\infty \Gamma$ carries a visual metric comparable to $e^{-\epsilon(\cdot, \cdot)}$, where (\cdot, \cdot) denotes the Gromov product. A simple upper bound on the conformal dimension of $\partial_\infty G$ is given by the Hausdorff dimension of this metric space, which equals $h(G)/\epsilon$ [7, Corollary 7.6]. Here $h(G)$ is the volume entropy of the group (with respect to S). In an m -generator group, we always have $h(G) \leq \log(2m - 1)$. (This is essentially sharp for a random group [25, 20].) Thus,

$$(1.6) \quad \mathcal{C}\dim(\partial_\infty G) \leq \frac{1}{\epsilon} h(G) \leq \frac{1}{\epsilon} \log(2m - 1).$$

To give a good upper bound for the conformal dimension, then, we would like to choose ϵ as large as possible. The standard estimate for an admissible ϵ is $\epsilon \leq \log(2)/(4\delta)$ [5, III.H.3.21]. In the few relator model, or the density model with $d < 1/12$, we can take $\delta = 2l$. Ollivier shows that in the density model with $d < 1/2$ we can take $\delta \leq 4l/(1 - 2d)$ [21, Corollary 3].

Consequently, in the few relator model we have the generic estimate $\mathcal{C}\dim(\partial_\infty G) \leq (8 \log(2m - 1)/\log(2)) \cdot l$. The following result is also immediate, and worth noting.

Proposition 1.7. *A random group at density $d < 1/2$ will satisfy*

$$\mathcal{C}\dim(\partial_\infty G) \leq \frac{16 \log(2m - 1)}{(\log 2)(1 - 2d)} \cdot l.$$

(Theorem 1.4 gives a sharper upper bound for small d .)

For $C'(1/6)$ groups, we cannot find a significantly better estimate for δ , since the relators of size l give bigons with sides separated by a distance of order l . However, work of Bonk and Foertsch [2] lets us find a better estimate for ϵ using the concept of ‘‘asymptotic upper curvature’’ (Section 4).

Theorem 4.1. *If $G = \langle S | R \rangle$ is a $C'(\lambda)$ presentation of a group, with $\lambda \leq 1/6$, and $|r| \leq M$ for all $r \in R$, then*

$$\mathcal{C}\dim(\partial_\infty(G)) \leq \frac{M}{2 \log \lfloor \frac{1}{\lambda} - 4 \rfloor} \log(2m - 1).$$

Combining this theorem with Propositions 2.2 and 1.5, we obtain the upper bounds in Theorems 1.3 and 1.4.

It is more difficult to obtain lower bounds for the conformal dimension. A key inspiration for our work is the following result of Champetier.

Theorem 1.8 ([6, Theorem 4.18]). *Suppose $G = \langle S|R \rangle$ is a $C'(1/12)$ presentation, with $|S| \geq 2$ and $|R| \geq 1$. Suppose further that every reduced word $u \in \langle S \rangle$ of length 12 appears at least once in some cyclic conjugate of some $r^{\pm 1}, r \in R$. Then $\partial_\infty G$ is homeomorphic to the Menger curve.*

Random groups certainly contain every word of length 12 as a subword of some relator. In fact, generic few relator presentations contain every word of length $C \log(l)$ as a subword of some relator (Proposition 2.6), while generic presentations at density d contain every word of length Cl , for $C < d$, as a subword of some relator (Proposition 2.7).

Champetier builds a cone in the Cayley complex of a $C'(1/12)$ group that gives an arc in its boundary. We strengthen his techniques slightly to $C'(1/8-\delta)$ groups, and produce instead a sub-complex quasi-isometric to one of Gromov's "round trees" [11, 3]. This gives a Cantor set of curves in the boundary, to which we apply a lemma of Pansu and Bourdon. We find the following lower bound for the conformal dimension of a group in terms of simple algebraic properties of its presentation.

Theorem 5.1. *Suppose $G = \langle S|R \rangle$ is a $C'(1/8-\delta)$ presentation, with $|S| = m \geq 2$ and $|R| \geq 1$, where $\delta \in (0, 1/8)$ and $|r| \in [3/\delta, M]$ for all $r \in R$. Suppose further that for some $M^* \geq 12$, every reduced word $u \in \langle S \rangle$ of length M^* appears at least once in some cyclic conjugate of some relator $r^{\pm 1}, r \in R$. Then for some universal constant $C > 0$, we have*

$$\text{Cdim}(\partial_\infty G) \geq 1 + C \log(2m) \cdot \frac{M^*}{\log(M)}.$$

(If we have a $C'(1/11)$ presentation, the lower bound on the lengths of relators holds automatically.)

This theorem combines with Proposition 2.6 and 2.7 to complete the proof of Theorems 1.3 and 1.4.

Random groups in the density model have better small cancellation properties than their optimal $C'(\lambda)$ condition would lead you to expect (see Ollivier [21] and Ollivier and Wise [22]). Using results from these papers, the author has extended Theorems 1.4 and 5.1 to densities $d < 1/13$. It is reasonable to expect that similar techniques to ours may be used to find a good lower bound for the conformal dimension of a random group at densities up to, say, $d < 1/6$, however entirely different techniques would be needed above $d > 1/4$, as at these densities random groups have no good small cancellation properties at all.

1.4. Outline of paper. In Section 2 we consider random groups in both models and their small cancellation properties. Standard results about the geometry of $C'(1/6)$ groups, including hyperbolicity, are given in Section 3.

Asymptotic upper curvature bounds are used in Section 4 to give a generic upper bound for conformal dimension. A round tree subcomplex is built in Section 5, and the proof of Theorem 5.1 is completed in Section 6.

1.5. Acknowledgments. I would like to thank Ilya Kapovich for introducing me to some of the questions considered in this paper. I also thank Piotr Przytycki for interesting conversations, and the referee for many helpful suggestions.

2. RANDOM GROUPS AND SMALL CANCELLATION

Our goal in this section is to study subwords of random groups in the few relator model and density model. We find out what lengths subwords should be to be unique in the presentation, or, on the other hand, so that every possible subword of that length appears. These calculations are fairly routine, with some small technicalities from working with cyclically reduced words as opposed to just reduced words.

We recall the definition of the metric small cancellation condition [16].

Definition 2.1. *The presentation $G = \langle S \mid R \rangle$ satisfies the metric small cancellation condition $C'(\lambda)$, for some $0 < \lambda < 1$, if every piece u which is a subword of some cyclic conjugate of $r^{\pm 1}$, $r \in R$, satisfies $|u| < \lambda|r|$. A piece is a common initial segment of two distinct cyclic conjugates of $r_1, r_2 \in R \cup R^{-1}$, where r_1 may equal r_2 .*

2.1. Small cancellation in the few relator model. We have $m \geq 2, n \geq 1$ fixed. Our goal in this subsection is to show that generic few relator presentations satisfy strong small cancellation properties.

Proposition 2.2. *There exists $0 < C_0 < \infty$, depending only on m , so that generic few relator presentations are $C'(\lambda_0(l))$, where $\lambda_0(l) = C_0 \frac{\log l}{l}$. In fact, we can take $C_0 = 11/\log(2m - 1)$.*

This result is essentially sharp, as shown by Proposition 2.6.

We begin with some preliminary observations. In the following, the notation $A \asymp B$ indicates that $A \lesssim B \lesssim A$.

Let N_l be the number of cyclically reduced words of length l in F_m . It is easy to see that $N_l \asymp (2m - 1)^l$, with multiplicative error of $\frac{4}{3}$. More precise estimates are in Subsection 2.2 below. Let $N_{\leq l}$ be the number of cyclically reduced words of length at most l in F_m . Again,

$N_{\leq l} \asymp (2m-1)^l$. The number of presentations where all relators have length at most l is $N_{\leq l}^n = (N_{\leq l})^n$.

Let $N_{[0.99l, l]}^n$ be the number of presentations where all n relators have length at least $0.99l$, but no more than l . This is generic, since

$$\frac{N_{\leq l}^n - N_{[0.99l, l]}^n}{N_{\leq l}^n} \leq \frac{n \cdot N_{\leq 0.99l} \cdot N_{\leq l}^{n-1}}{N_{\leq l}^n} \lesssim (2m-1)^{-0.01l},$$

which goes to zero as $l \rightarrow \infty$.

So to show that a property is generic, it suffices to show that it is generic within the class of presentations where all relators have lengths between $0.99l$ and l .

Proof of Proposition 2.2. Let $N_{(l_i)}$ be the number of presentations with cyclically reduced relators of length $|r_i| = l_i$, $i = 1, \dots, n$, and let $N_{(l_i), \lambda_0}^c$ be the number of those which are not $C'(\lambda_0)$. It suffices to find an $o(1)$ bound for $N_{(l_i), \lambda_0}^c / N_{(l_i)}$, when the relators have lengths l_1, \dots, l_n in $[0.99l, l]$.

If we fail to be $C'(\lambda_0)$, then there is a word u of length equal to $[0.99l\lambda_0]$ which appears in two distinct places in the words r_1, \dots, r_n , or their inverses.

Case 1: The word u appears in two different words.

There are $\binom{2n}{2} \leq 4n^2$ choices for the words $r_i^{\pm 1}$ and $r_{i'}^{\pm 1}$. Given this choice, the number of ways u can appear is bounded from above by the product of the number of choices of (1) the location of u in these words, (2) the word u , (3) the remainder of the words r_i and $r_{i'}$, and (4) the other words. Call these numbers A_1, A_2, A_3 and A_4 respectively. Clearly,

$$A_1 \leq l^2, \quad A_2 \leq \frac{4}{3}(2m-1)^{|u|},$$

$$A_3 \leq (2m-1)^{l_i - |u|} \cdot (2m-1)^{l_{i'} - |u|}, \quad \text{and} \quad A_4 = \prod_{j \neq i, i'} N_{l_j}.$$

Since we have

$$\frac{A_1 A_2 A_3 A_4}{\prod_{j=1, \dots, n} N_{l_j}} \lesssim \frac{l^2 (2m-1)^{|u|} (2m-1)^{l_i - |u|} (2m-1)^{l_{i'} - |u|}}{N_{l_i} \cdot N_{l_{i'}}$$

$$\lesssim l^2 (2m-1)^{-|u|},$$

Case 1 occurs with probability P_1 at most $P_1 \lesssim n^2 l^2 (2m-1)^{-|u|}$. Observe that $-|u| \leq -0.99C_0 \log(l)$, and $l^2 = (2m-1)^{2 \log(l) / \log(2m-1)}$. Therefore, provided $2 - 0.99C_0 \log(2m-1) < 0$, the probability P_1 will go to zero as l goes to infinity.

Case 2: The word u appears in the same word r_i in two distinct ways.

Let P_2 be the probability this occurs among presentations of lengths (l_i) .

Lemma 2.3. *There is a subword v of u , of length at least $0.2C_0 \log(l)$, which appears in r_i in two non-intersecting locations as either v or v^{-1} .*

Proof. Consider r_i as a labelling on the oriented circle. Let u_1 and u_2 be the two words on the boundary r_i so that each is labelled by u or u^{-1} .

If the initial segment of u_1 of length $\lceil 0.2C_0 \log(l) \rceil$ does not intersect u_2 , then let v be that subword, and we are done.

Otherwise, up to relabelling u_1 and u_2 , we can assume that the initial letter of u_1 is not in u_2 but that the initial segment of u_1 of length $\lceil 0.2C_0 \log(l) \rceil$ does meet u_2 .

If the word u has opposite orientations in u_1 and u_2 , we let v be the initial segment of u_1 of length $\lceil 0.2C_0 \log(l) \rceil$. Then v^{-1} also appears in the tail segment of u_2 , disjoint from v .

Finally, if u has the same orientation in both u_1 and u_2 , let w be the initial segment of u_1 disjoint from u_2 , of length at most $0.2C_0 \log(l)$. Since the words u_1 and u_2 are both copies of u , u is made up of repeated copies of w followed by some tail w' . We write $u = w^{2k}w'$, for some integer k , and word w' of length $|w'| < 2\lceil 0.2C_0 \log(l) \rceil$, thus $|w^k| \geq 0.2C_0 \log(l)$, so $v = w^k$ is our required word. (In some of these estimates we assumed that l was sufficiently large.) \square

We can now find, analogous to Case 1, that P_2 , is bounded from above by the product of the number of choices of i , the locations of v in this word, the word v , the remainder of the word r_i , all divided by N_{l_i} . Therefore

$$P_2 \lesssim \frac{n \cdot l^2 \cdot (2m-1)^{|v|} \cdot (2m-1)^{l_i-2|v|}}{N_{l_i}} \lesssim l^2 (2m-1)^{-|v|}.$$

Now $-|v| \leq -0.2C_0 \log(l)$, so provided $2 - 0.2C_0 \log(2m-1) < 0$, the probability P_2 will go to zero as l goes to infinity.

Combining the cases:

We have shown that $N_{(l_i), \lambda_0}^c / N_{(l_i)} \leq P_1 + P_2$ goes to zero as $l \rightarrow \infty$, independent of the choice of l_i between $0.99l$ and l , provided that C_0 is sufficiently large. It suffices to take $C_0 = 11/\log(2m-1)$. \square

2.2. Counting cyclically reduced words. In this subsection we give some lemmas we will use in the remainder of this section. We will need the following lemma which counts the number of ways to fill in a cyclically reduced word.

Lemma 2.4. *We count all reduced words w of length $n + 2$ with first and last letter fixed in the free group $\langle s_1, s_2, \dots, s_m \rangle$.*

There are essentially three different cases. Let p_n , q_n and r_n count the number of reduced words of length $n + 2$ of the forms s_1us_1 , $s_1us_1^{-1}$ and s_1us_2 , respectively. Then, for all $n \geq 1$, we have:

$$\frac{\max\{p_n, q_n, r_n\}}{\min\{p_n, q_n, r_n\}} \leq 1 + \frac{2}{(2m - 1)^n}.$$

Proof. Note that $p_1 = 2m - 1$, and $q_1 = r_1 = 2m - 2$. Clearly,

$$\begin{aligned} p_n &= p_{n-1} + (2m - 2)r_{n-1}, \\ q_n &= q_{n-1} + (2m - 2)r_{n-1}, \text{ and} \\ r_n &= p_{n-1} + q_{n-1} + (2m - 3)r_{n-1}. \end{aligned}$$

One observes that, by induction, when n is odd, $p_n = q_n + 1$ and $r_n = q_n$, while when n is even, $p_n = r_n = q_n + 1$.

A simple recurrence relation calculation gives that

$$q_n = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2m}((2m - 1)^{n+1} - 1) & \text{if } n \text{ is odd,} \\ \frac{1}{2m}((2m - 1)^{n+1} - (2m - 1)) & \text{if } n \text{ is even.} \end{cases}$$

Therefore

$$q_n \geq \frac{2m - 1}{2m}((2m - 1)^n - 1) \geq \frac{1}{2}(2m - 1)^n,$$

and

$$\frac{\max\{p_n, q_n, r_n\}}{\min\{p_n, q_n, r_n\}} = \frac{q_n + 1}{q_n} = 1 + \frac{1}{q_n} \leq 1 + \frac{2}{(2m - 1)^n}. \quad \square$$

This proof implies that $N_l = 2mp_{l-1} \asymp (2m - 1)^l$.

The following lemma estimates the probability of omitting a specified word.

Lemma 2.5. *Fix a reduced word r_0 of length $g(l) < l/4$, $g(l) > 4$. Let N_{r_0} be the number of all cyclically reduced words of length l which omit r_0 . Then the proportion N_{r_0}/N_l is at most*

$$\frac{N_{r_0}}{N_l} \leq \exp\left(\frac{2}{(2m - 1)^{(l/2)-1}} - \frac{l}{9g(l)(2m - 1)^{g(l)}}\right).$$

Proof. Consider a cyclically reduced relator r_1 of length l which omits r_0 . Let $A = \lfloor \frac{l}{2(g(l)+1)} \rfloor$. Let us split up r_1 into an initial letter, then words u_1, u_2, \dots, u_A of length $g(l) + 1$, plus a tail of length t , where t must be between $(l/2) - 1$ and $3l/4$. Each word u_i consists of an initial letter, plus a word of length $g(l)$, which is not r_0 .

The initial letter of r_1 has $2m$ possibilities. For each $i = 1, \dots, A$, either the initial letter of u_i matches the inverse of the initial letter

of r_0 , or it does not. In the former case, the remaining $g(l)$ letters have $(2m-1)^{g(l)}$ possibilities, while in the latter case there are only $(2m-1)^{g(l)} - 1$ possibilities, since the word r_0 is excluded. The number of possibilities for the remaining t letters is bounded by $\max\{p_t, q_t, r_t\}$ (as defined in Lemma 2.4). Altogether, we have a bound

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{N_{r_0}}{N_l} &\leq \frac{2m \left((2m-1)^{g(l)} + (2m-2) [(2m-1)^{g(l)} - 1] \right)^A \max\{p_t, q_t, r_t\}}{2m(2m-1)^{(g(l)+1)A} \min\{p_t, q_t, r_t\}} \\ &\leq \left(\frac{(2m-1)^{g(l)} + (2m-2) [(2m-1)^{g(l)} - 1]}{(2m-1)^{g(l)+1}} \right)^A \left(1 + \frac{2}{(2m-1)^t} \right) \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{(2m-2)}{(2m-1)^{g(l)+1}} \right)^A \left(1 + \frac{2}{(2m-1)^t} \right) \\ &\leq \exp \left(\frac{2}{(2m-1)^t} - A \cdot \frac{(2m-2)}{(2m-1)^{g(l)+1}} \right), \text{ using } 1+x \leq e^x. \end{aligned}$$

Observe that $A \geq \frac{l}{6g(l)}$, and $\frac{2m-2}{2m-1} \geq \frac{2}{3}$, thus:

$$\frac{N_{r_0}}{N_l} \leq \exp \left(\frac{2}{(2m-1)^{(l/2)-1}} - \frac{l}{9g(l)(2m-1)^{g(l)}} \right). \quad \square$$

2.3. Short subwords of generic few relator presentations.

Proposition 2.6. *There exists a constant C (depending on m) so that a generic few relator presentation with relator lengths at most l contains every reduced word of length $\lceil C \log(l) \rceil$ as a subword of some relator.*

In fact, we can take any $C < 1/\log(2m-1)$.

We will actually show that every reduced word of length $\lceil C \log(l) \rceil$ appears as a subword of every relator.

Proof. Let $N_{g(l)}$ be the number of cyclically reduced words in $\langle S \rangle$ of length l which contain every word of length at most $g(l)$. To prove the proposition, it suffices to show that $(N_l - N_{g(l)})/N_l \rightarrow 0$ as $l \rightarrow \infty$, where $g(l) = \lceil C \log(l) \rceil$.

By Lemma 2.5, the probability of an individual relator omitting a fixed word r_0 of length $g(l)$ is at most

$$\exp \left(1 - \frac{l}{9g(l)(2m-1)^{g(l)}} \right).$$

There are at most $\frac{4}{3}(2m-1)^{g(l)}$ choices for r_0 , so the probability of missing some word of length $g(l)$ satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{N_l - N_{g(l)}}{N_l} &\leq \frac{4}{3}(2m-1)^{g(l)} \cdot \exp\left(1 - \frac{l}{9g(l)(2m-1)^{g(l)}}\right) \\ &\leq 4 \exp\left(\log(2m-1)g(l) - \frac{l}{9g(l)(2m-1)^{g(l)}}\right). \end{aligned}$$

Note that since $g(l) = \lceil C \log(l) \rceil$, $(2m-1)^{g(l)}$ behaves like $l^{C \log(2m-1)}$ for large l . Thus, if $C \log(2m-1) < 1$, then $\frac{N_l - N_{g(l)}}{N_l}$ will go to zero as $l \rightarrow \infty$. \square

2.4. Short subwords in the density model. The following proposition is a version of [19, Prop. 9]. Ollivier sketches a proof for $0 < C < d < 1$; for completeness we provide a proof in the following special case.

Proposition 2.7. *For any $0 < C < d < 1/4$, a generic presentation at density d contains every reduced word of length $\lceil Cl \rceil$ as a subword of some relator.*

Proof. This follows a similar proof to Proposition 2.6. There are $(2m-1)^{dl}$ reduced words chosen independently, so the probability that they all omit a particular word r_0 of length $g(l) = \lceil Cl \rceil$ is, by Lemma 2.5, at most

$$\begin{aligned} &\left[\exp\left(\frac{2}{(2m-1)^{(l/2)-1}} - \frac{l}{9g(l)(2m-1)^{g(l)}}\right) \right]^{(2m-1)^{dl}} \\ &= \exp\left(\frac{2(2m-1)^{dl}}{(2m-1)^{(l/2)-1}} - \frac{l(2m-1)^{dl}}{9g(l)(2m-1)^{g(l)}}\right) \\ &\lesssim \exp\left(\frac{-1}{10C}(2m-1)^{(d-C)l-1}\right), \end{aligned}$$

for sufficiently large l .

Again, there are at most $\frac{4}{3}(2m-1)^{g(l)}$ choices for r_0 , so the probability P that some word of length $g(l) = \lceil Cl \rceil$ is omitted satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} P &\lesssim \frac{4}{3}(2m-1)^{g(l)} \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-1}{10C}(2m-1)^{(d-C)l-1}\right) \\ &\lesssim \exp\left(2 \log(2m-1)Cl - \frac{1}{10C}(2m-1)^{(d-C)l-1}\right), \end{aligned}$$

for large l , and this goes to zero as $l \rightarrow \infty$. \square

3. CAYLEY GRAPHS OF SMALL CANCELLATION GROUPS

In $C'(1/6)$ small cancellation groups, geodesic bigons and triangles are known to have certain special forms [26, 6]. In this section we recall these standard facts, and give some extensions to the case of geodesic n -gons which will be needed in Section 4.

Throughout this section, $G = \langle S \mid R \rangle$ is a finitely presented group, where every $r \in R$ is a cyclically reduced word in $\langle S \rangle$.

Definition 3.1. *A diagram for a reduced word $w \in G$ is a connected, contractible, finite, pointed, planar 2-complex \mathcal{D} which satisfies the following conditions:*

- (1) *Each edge of \mathcal{D} is oriented and labelled with an element of S ,*
- (2) *For each face $B \subset \mathcal{D}$, reading the edge labels along its boundary ∂B gives a (cyclic conjugate of) a word $r^{\pm 1}$, $r \in R$.*
- (3) *The base point lies on the boundary $\partial \mathcal{D}$, and reading the edge labels from this point around $\partial \mathcal{D}$ counter-clockwise gives w .*

We say \mathcal{D} is reduced if there are never two distinct faces B_1, B_2 which intersect in at least one edge, so that the labellings on ∂B_1 and ∂B_2 , read from this edge clockwise and counter-clockwise respectively, agree.

Lemma 3.2 (Strebel [26]). *Suppose \mathcal{D} is a reduced diagram homeomorphic to a disc. For a vertex v , let $d(v)$ denote its degree. For a face B , let $|\partial B|$ denote its degree, let $e(B)$ denote the number of exterior edges of B , and let $i(B)$ denote the number of interior edges. Then*

$$(3.3) \quad 6 = 2 \sum_v (3 - d(v)) + \sum_B (6 - 2e(B) - i(B)).$$

Proof. Suppose \mathcal{D} has V vertices, E edges and F faces. Then

$$(3.4) \quad 1 + E = V + F = \sum_v 1 + \sum_B 1,$$

$$(3.5) \quad 2E = \sum_v d(v), \text{ and}$$

$$(3.6) \quad 2E = \left(\sum_B |\partial B| \right) + |\partial \mathcal{D}| = \sum_B (2e(B) + i(B)).$$

Consider $6 \cdot (3.4) - 2 \cdot (3.5) - (3.6)$. □

Definition 3.7. *The Cayley graph $\Gamma(G, S) = \Gamma^1(G, S)$ of a group G with finite generating set S is the graph with vertex set G , and an unoriented edge between $\{g, gs\}$ for all $g \in G$, $s \in S \cup S^{-1}$.*

Suppose P is a geodesic n -gon in the Cayley graph $\Gamma(G, S)$, where $G = \langle S \mid R \rangle$ satisfies $C'(\lambda)$, for some $\lambda \in (0, \frac{1}{6}]$. We want to show that

P is slim; that is, any side of P is contained in a suitable neighborhood of the other sides.

As P is a closed loop, van Kampen's lemma states that there is a reduced diagram \mathcal{D} for P . We may assume that the boundary word is cyclically reduced, and that \mathcal{D} is homeomorphic to a disc; this only makes it harder to show that P is slim.

We remove all vertices of degree 2 from \mathcal{D} and relabel edges with the corresponding words in $\langle S \rangle$. So now all vertices have degree at least 3.

In this reduced diagram, there are two kinds of faces that have external edges, those where an endpoint of a side of P lies in the interior of an external edge, and all others. We call the former kind distinguished; there are at most n of them.

When $e(B) = 1$ and B is not distinguished, the external edge with label u is a geodesic in $\Gamma(G, S)$, and so $|u| \leq \frac{1}{2}|\partial B|$. Now each remaining edge of B is internal, and so a piece of G , and so has length less than $\lambda|\partial B|$. Thus

$$\frac{1}{2}|\partial B| \leq \sum \{|t| : t \text{ internal edge of } B\} < i(B)\lambda|\partial B|,$$

So $i(B) > \frac{1}{2\lambda}$, thus $i(B) \geq \lfloor \frac{1}{2\lambda} + 1 \rfloor =: d_{Ext}(\lambda) \geq 4$.

Note also that each edge of an interior face B ($e(B) = 0$) has length strictly less than $\lambda|\partial B|$, so

$$i(B) > \frac{1}{\lambda} \quad \Rightarrow \quad i(B) \geq \lfloor \frac{1}{\lambda} + 1 \rfloor =: d_{Int}(\lambda) \geq 7.$$

Thus (3.3) splits into cases as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} 6 &= 2 \sum_v (3 - d(v)) + \sum_{B, e(B)=0} (6 - i(B)) + \sum_{\substack{B, e(B)=1 \\ \text{not dist.}}} (4 - i(B)) + \\ (3.8) \quad &\sum_{\substack{B, e(B)=1 \\ \text{dist.}}} (4 - i(B)) + \sum_{B, e(B)=k \geq 2} (6 - 2k - i(B)) \\ &\leq -(d_{Int}(\lambda) - 6)F_I + 3n, \end{aligned}$$

where F_I is the number of interior faces of \mathcal{D} . We have shown the following.

Lemma 3.9. *In the above situation,*

$$F_I \leq \frac{3n - 6}{d_{Int}(\lambda) - 6}.$$

We now consider other aspects of the geometry of $C'(1/6)$ groups that will be needed in the remainder of the paper.

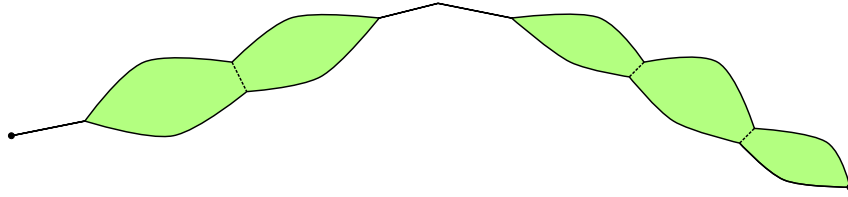


FIGURE 1. A geodesic bigon in a $C'(1/6)$ group

Lemma 3.10. *Suppose $G = \langle S|R \rangle$ is $C'(1/6)$, and that the diagram \mathcal{D} has no vertices of degree two. Then any two distinct faces $B, B' \subset \mathcal{D}$ are either disjoint, meet at a single point, or meet along a single edge.*

Also, the boundary of any face B is a simple curve, i.e., the face does not bump into itself.

Proof. If the boundary of a face B is not a simple curve, B encloses a subdiagram \mathcal{D}' in the interior of \mathcal{D} , all of whose vertices (except perhaps one) have degree at least three, and all of whose faces have degree at least seven. This contradicts (3.3).

Similarly, if two faces meet at more than a single edge, they enclose a subdiagram \mathcal{D}' in the interior of \mathcal{D} , and this has at most two vertices of degree two. This again contradicts (3.3). \square

Lemma 3.9 immediately implies that reduced diagrams for geodesic bigons have no internal faces, and that reduced diagrams for geodesic triangles have at most three internal faces. We can make more precise statements in these cases. See [26, Theorem 35] and [6, Proposition 3.6] for proofs.

Lemma 3.11. *Reduced diagrams for geodesic bigons in a $C'(1/6)$ group have a specific form, as illustrated by Figure 1.*

Reduced diagrams for geodesic triangles in a $C'(1/6)$ group have no interior faces. In particular, the Cayley graph is $2M$ -hyperbolic, where $M = \max_{r \in R} |R|$. After removing spurs, the reduced diagram for a geodesic triangles has no more than six connected faces. (Figure 2 gives an example, with the dual diagram of these six faces indicated.)

Recall that if a geodesic triangle has sides γ_{12}, γ_{13} and γ_{23} joining vertices P_1, P_2 and P_3 , and \mathcal{D} is a reduced diagram for the triangle, then the spur of \mathcal{D} containing P_1 is the maximal subdiagram of \mathcal{D} bounded by γ_{12}, γ_{13} and a vertex or a single internal edge.

In Sections 5 and 6, we will use the following slight generalization of the geodesic bigon description above.

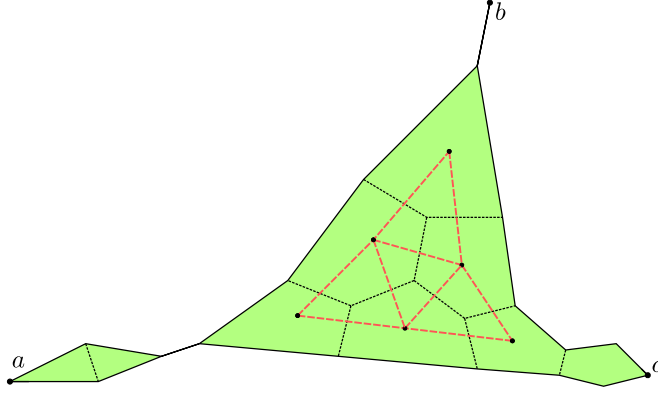


FIGURE 2. A geodesic triangle in a $C'(1/6)$ group

Lemma 3.12. *Suppose \mathcal{D} is a reduced diagram in a $C'(1/6)$ group whose boundary is labelled by, in order, a geodesic $[p, u]$, part of a face $B \subset \mathcal{D}$, and a geodesic $[v, p]$. Then \mathcal{D} has the same form as a diagram for a bigon as illustrated by Figure 1 above.*

Proof. As in the calculation of (3.8), we remove all degree two vertices from \mathcal{D} . We can assume that $[p, u] \cap [p, v] = \{p\}$ in \mathcal{D} , otherwise a geodesic bigon is formed and we can remove it and continue. Thus we have a diagram homeomorphic to a disc. Every internal face has at least seven edges. Every face with an external edge, with the possible exceptions of B and the face containing p in its boundary, will have at least four internal edges.

Therefore by (3.8), there are no internal faces. Moreover, the inequalities in (3.8) are equalities, and so B and the face containing p have exactly one internal edge, and all vertices have degree three. Also, all faces with at least two external edges have exactly two external and two internal edges. Thus the faces adjacent to B and the face containing p have exactly two external and two internal edges. We continue, and deduce that the diagram has the form of a chain of faces from p to B meeting along single internal edges. \square

4. ASYMPTOTIC CURVATURE BOUNDS AND AN UPPER BOUND FOR CONFORMAL DIMENSION

4.1. Outline. If G is hyperbolic, geodesic triangles in $\Gamma(G, S)$ are uniformly slim. Consequently, geodesic n -gons will be $(C \log(n))$ -slim, for some C independent of n . Bonk and Foertsch [2] investigated this further and linked the behavior of geodesic n -gons to the optimal visual

parameter ϵ for visual metrics on the boundary of G . In this section we will use these ideas to prove the following theorem.

Theorem 4.1. *If $G = \langle S|R \rangle$ is a $C'(\lambda)$ presentation of a group, with $\lambda \leq 1/6$, and $|r| \leq M$ for all $r \in R$, then*

$$\text{Cdim}(\partial_\infty(G)) \leq \frac{M}{2 \log \lfloor \frac{1}{\lambda} - 4 \rfloor} \log(2|S| - 1).$$

We recall one of the equivalent definitions of asymptotic upper curvature, and the result which we will need.

Definition 4.2 (Bonk and Foertsch). *A geodesic metric space X has an asymptotic upper curvature bound κ , written $AC_u(\kappa)$, for $\kappa \in [-\infty, 0)$, if there exists some C so that for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $n \geq 2$, every geodesic $(n+1)$ -gon in X is $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{-\kappa}} \log(n) + C)$ -slim.*

(Recall that a geodesic $(n+1)$ -gon is Δ -slim if every side is in the union of the Δ -neighborhoods of the other n sides.)

Theorem 4.3 ([2, Theorem 1.5]). *If a geodesic metric space X is $AC_u(\kappa)$, for some $\kappa \in [-\infty, 0)$, then for every $0 < \epsilon < \sqrt{-\kappa}$ there is a visual metric on $\partial_\infty X$ with parameter ϵ .*

This result, and the bound in (1.6), reduce the proof of Theorem 4.1 to the following statement, which we prove in the following subsection.

Theorem 4.4. *If $G = \langle S|R \rangle$ is a $C'(\lambda)$ presentation of a group, with $\lambda \leq \frac{1}{6}$, and $|r| \leq M$ for all $r \in R$, then the Cayley graph $\Gamma(G, S)$ is $AC_u(\kappa)$ with $\kappa = -\frac{4}{M^2} \log^2 \lfloor \frac{1}{\lambda} - 4 \rfloor$.*

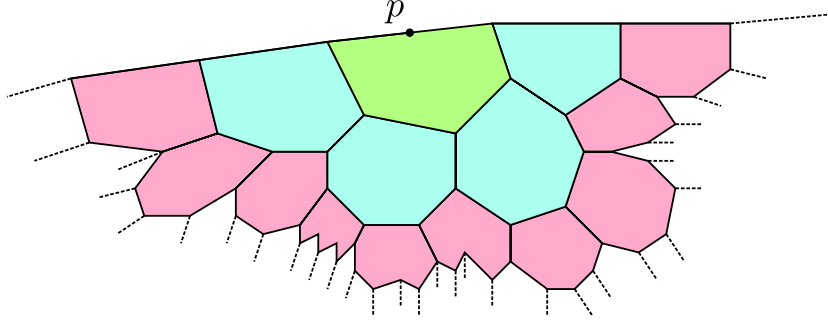
Note that every δ -hyperbolic space is $AC_u(\kappa)$ for some $\kappa \approx -\frac{1}{\delta^2}$, see [2, Equation (3)]. The groups considered in Theorem 4.4 all have $\delta = 2M$, but we can use the $C'(\lambda)$ condition when λ is small to find an improved κ bound.

4.2. Slim n -gons. To prove Theorem 4.4, we show that while a reduced diagram for a geodesic n -gon may have interior faces, they cannot be too far from the boundary of the diagram.

Proposition 4.5. *Let \mathcal{P} be a geodesic n -gon in the Cayley graph of a $C'(\lambda)$ group $G = \langle S|R \rangle$, $\lambda \leq 1/6$, and let \mathcal{D} be a reduced diagram for \mathcal{P} .*

Then there exists some constant $C = C(\lambda)$ so that, for any $x \in \partial\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{P}$, there is a chain of at most $k+1$ faces joining x to another side of \mathcal{P} , with

$$0 \leq k \leq \frac{\log(n)}{\log \lfloor \frac{1}{\lambda} - 4 \rfloor} + C.$$

FIGURE 3. Star neighborhoods of B_0

This means that there are faces B_0, B_1, \dots, B_k so that $x \in \partial B_0$, $B_j \cap B_{j+1} \neq \emptyset$ for $0 \leq j < k$, and B_k meets another side of \mathcal{P} .

Proof. We begin with the following lemma.

Lemma 4.6. *Let G be a $C'(1/6)$ group. If \mathcal{D} is a reduced diagram containing a face B and a geodesic segment γ , then $\gamma \cap B$ is connected.*

Proof. Suppose not. Then γ and B enclose a subdiagram \mathcal{D}' of \mathcal{D} . As in Section 3, we assume that we have removed all degree two vertices from \mathcal{D}' . Every internal face of \mathcal{D}' has at least seven internal faces. Since γ is a geodesic segment, every face with an external edge, except possibly B , will have at least four internal edges.

Therefore (3.3) gives us the following contradiction:

$$6 \leq (6 - 2e(B) - i(B)) \leq 3. \quad \square$$

We now continue the proof of the proposition.

The point x lies in the boundary of some face $B_0 \subset \mathcal{P}$. Let $\gamma \subset \mathcal{P}$ be the geodesic side of \mathcal{P} containing x . We may assume that B_0 does not meet $\mathcal{P} \setminus \gamma$, else the single chain B_0 suffices.

Lemma 4.6 shows that B_0 has a single exterior edge that is a geodesic segment in γ . By Lemma 3.10, B_0 is homeomorphic to a closed disc, with $i(B_0) \geq \lfloor \frac{1}{2\lambda} + 1 \rfloor \geq 4$.

Recall that the *star neighborhood* of a subcomplex $\mathcal{D}' \subset \mathcal{D}$ is the union of all closed cells in \mathcal{D} meeting \mathcal{D}' , and is denoted by $\text{St}(\mathcal{D}')$.

Let \mathcal{D}_0 be the subdiagram consisting of the single face B_0 . For $i \geq 0$, let $\mathcal{D}_{i+1} = \text{St}(\mathcal{D}_i)$.

We will show that the number of faces in \mathcal{D}_i grows exponentially in i until another side of \mathcal{P} is found. An example of this is shown in Figure 3.

Suppose that \mathcal{D}_i is homeomorphic to a disc, which meets \mathcal{P} in a geodesic segment of γ , and that \mathcal{D}_{i+1} does not meet another side of \mathcal{P} . We can extend the geodesic segment to edges on faces $B_-^{(i+1)}$ and $B_+^{(i+1)}$ adjacent to \mathcal{D}_i .

Taking a small neighborhood U of \mathcal{D}_i in $\text{St}(\mathcal{D}_i)$, there is a natural way to order the faces in $\text{St}(\mathcal{D}_i) \setminus \mathcal{D}_i$ from $B_-^{(i+1)} = B_1^{(i+1)}$ to $B_{l_{i+1}}^{(i+1)} = B_+^{(i+1)}$, so that $B_p^{(i+1)}$ meets $B_q^{(i+1)}$ along an edge in $U \setminus \mathcal{D}_i$ if and only if $|p - q| = 1$.

We will control the geometry of the diagrams \mathcal{D}_i using the following assumption. Let

A(i): First, \mathcal{D}_i is homeomorphic to a closed disc which meets \mathcal{P} in a geodesic segment of γ . Second, $B_j^{(i)}$ has at least $d_{Ext}(\lambda) - 2 \geq 2$ edges in $\partial\mathcal{D}_i$ that are internal in \mathcal{D} , for $j = 1$ and $j = l_i$, and $B_j^{(i)}$ has at least $d_{Int}(\lambda) - 4 \geq 3$ internal (in \mathcal{D}) edges in $\partial\mathcal{D}_i$, for $1 < j < l_i$. Finally, there are at least four internal (in \mathcal{D}) edges in $\partial\mathcal{D}_i$.

We let $l_0 = 1$ and $B_1^{(0)} = B_0$, and note that *A(0)* holds.

The following lemma will provide the key induction step in our proof.

Lemma 4.7. *Suppose that *A(i)* holds. Then either \mathcal{D}_{i+1} meets another side of \mathcal{P} , or *A(i + 1)* holds, with*

$$l_{i+1} \geq (l_i - 2) \lfloor \frac{1}{\lambda} - 4 \rfloor.$$

Proof. We assume that \mathcal{D}_{i+1} does not meet another side of \mathcal{P} . Define l_{i+1} and $B_1^{(i+1)}, B_2^{(i+1)}, \dots, B_{l_{i+1}}^{(i+1)}$ as above.

Let $\mathcal{D}/\mathcal{D}_i$ be the diagram formed from \mathcal{D} by combining \mathcal{D}_i into a single face $B_{\mathcal{D}_i} \subset \mathcal{D}/\mathcal{D}_i$, and removing all vertices of degree two. Even though this diagram has a face not labelled by a relator, it and its subdiagrams will be helpful in the rest of the proof.

Claim 1: If $p \neq q$ then $B_p^{(i+1)} \neq B_q^{(i+1)}$.

Suppose we have $B_p^{(i+1)} = B_q^{(i+1)}$, $p \neq q$. We can assume that $q \geq p + 2$, since Lemma 3.10 states that faces don't bump into themselves, and that $q - p$ is minimal. Let $\mathcal{D}' \subset \mathcal{D}/\mathcal{D}_i$ be the subdiagram which includes $B_{\mathcal{D}_i}$ and $B_p^{(i+1)} = B_q^{(i+1)}$ and all they enclose, and remove all degree two vertices from it.

This may reduce the number of edges of an interior face of \mathcal{D}' below seven by removing a vertex at the junction of some $B_j^{(i)}$ and $B_{j+1}^{(i)}$ in $\partial\mathcal{D}_i$. By assumption *A(i)*, these junctions are separated by several edges in $\partial\mathcal{D}_i$. So by the minimality of $q - p$, and construction of the

diagrams \mathcal{D}_i , no interior face of \mathcal{D}' can meet two of these junctions, and thus every interior face of \mathcal{D}' has at least six edges.

Both $B_{\mathcal{D}_i}$ and $B_p^{(i+1)}$ have at least one external edge in \mathcal{D}' , and an internal edge from encompassing $B_{p+1}^{(i+1)}$. Combining these results, by (3.3) applied to \mathcal{D}' , we have

$$6 \leq 2 \sum_v (3 - d(v)) + (4 - i(B_{\mathcal{D}_i})) + (4 - i(B_p^{(i+1)})) \leq 6.$$

This implies that $B_p^{(i+1)}$ and $B_{\mathcal{D}_i}$ do not meet along an (internal) edge, and that every vertex has degree three, which is impossible.

Claim 2: If $p < q$ and $B_p^{(i+1)} \cap B_q^{(i+1)} \neq \emptyset$, then $B_p^{(i+1)}$ and $B_q^{(i+1)}$ meet at a single vertex in $\partial\mathcal{D}_i$, or they meet along a single edge adjacent to \mathcal{D}_i . (In the latter case, necessarily $q = p + 1$.)

Suppose not. Then by Lemma 3.10, we find a subdiagram $\mathcal{D}' \subset \mathcal{D}/\mathcal{D}_i$ including $B_{\mathcal{D}_i}$, $B_p^{(i+1)}$ and $B_q^{(i+1)}$ and all they encompass (which includes at least one face). By Claim 1 and assumption $A(i)$, every internal face of \mathcal{D}' has degree at least six. Again, (3.3) applies to show that

$$6 \leq 2 \sum_v (3 - d(v)) + (4 - i(B_{\mathcal{D}_i})) + (4 - i(B_p^{(i+1)})) + (4 - i(B_q^{(i+1)})),$$

which is at most 9. However, each of the three intersections between $B_{\mathcal{D}_i}$, $B_p^{(i+1)}$ and $B_q^{(i+1)}$ contributes an additional -2 to the equation above, either through an internal edge or a vertex of degree four. This gives a contradiction.

Claim 3: The geodesic edge γ of \mathcal{P} which meets \mathcal{D}_i only meets $B_1^{(i+1)} \cup \dots \cup B_{l_{i+1}}^{(i+1)}$ along a single edge of $B_1^{(i+1)}$ and a single edge of $B_{l_{i+1}}^{(i+1)}$.

By Lemma 4.6 we know that γ meets $B_1^{(i+1)}$ and $B_{l_{i+1}}^{(i+1)}$ along a single edge. Suppose it also meets $B_p^{(i+1)}$, for some $1 < p < l_{i+1}$. It suffices to consider the case when $B_{\mathcal{D}_i}$, $B_1^{(i+1)}$, $B_p^{(i+1)}$ and a geodesic segment of γ enclose a subdiagram $\mathcal{D}' \subset \mathcal{D}/\mathcal{D}_i$. Again we remove all vertices of degree two.

As above, every internal face of \mathcal{D}' has at least six internal edges, and since γ is a geodesic, every external face has at least four internal edges, with the possible exceptions of $B_{\mathcal{D}_i}$, $B_1^{(i+1)}$, and $B_p^{(i+1)}$. Using similar arguments to the two claims above, we derive a contradiction from (3.3).

Claim 4: $A(i + 1)$ holds.

The first assertion of $A(i + 1)$ follows from Claims 1 and 3 above. The second and third assertions follow from Claim 2: The faces $B_1^{(i+1)}$

and $B_{l_{i+1}}^{(i+1)}$ have one external and at least $d_{Ext}(\lambda) - 2$ internal edges which lie in $\partial\mathcal{D}_{i+1}$. Likewise, the faces $B_2^{(i+1)}, \dots, B_{l_{i+1}-1}^{(i+1)}$ have at least $d_{Int}(\lambda) - 4$ internal edges in $\partial\mathcal{D}_{i+1}$.

Finally, we can use $A(i)$ to bound l_{i+1} . Every internal edge of $\partial\mathcal{D}_i$ contributes a different face to l_{i+1} , with up to $l_i - 1$ exceptions. Thus

$$(4.8) \quad \begin{aligned} l_{i+1} &\geq 2(d_{Ext}(\lambda) - 2) + (l_i - 2)(d_{Int}(\lambda) - 4) - (l_i - 1) \\ &\geq (l_i - 2)(d_{Int}(\lambda) - 5) = (l_i - 2) \lfloor \frac{1}{\lambda} - 4 \rfloor, \end{aligned}$$

completing the proof of the lemma. \square

Since $l_2 \geq 9$, by induction (4.8) implies that $l_i \geq 9$ for all i , and in fact that

$$(4.9) \quad l_i \gtrsim \lfloor \frac{1}{\lambda} - 4 \rfloor^i.$$

We now return to bounding the number of faces in a chain joining B_0 to one of the other sides of \mathcal{P} . If there is no $(k+1)$ -chain of faces, then every face in $\mathcal{D}_k \setminus \mathcal{D}_{k-1}$, with the exception of two, is an interior face of \mathcal{D} . Therefore by (4.9),

$$F_I \geq l_k \gtrsim \lfloor \frac{1}{\lambda} - 4 \rfloor^k.$$

On the other hand, by Lemma 3.9,

$$F_I \leq \frac{3n - 6}{d_{Int}(\lambda) - 1} \leq n,$$

thus for some $C = C(\lambda)$, we have

$$k \log \lfloor \frac{1}{\lambda} - 4 \rfloor \leq \log(n) + C. \quad \square$$

Proof of Theorem 4.4. Proposition 4.5 shows that any geodesic n -gon \mathcal{P} is Δ -slim, with

$$\Delta = \frac{M}{2 \log \lfloor \frac{1}{\lambda} - 4 \rfloor} \cdot \log(n) + C',$$

where $M/2$ is the maximum diameter of a face, for $M = \max\{|r| \mid r \in R\}$, and $C' = 2MC$, with C as above. So the Cayley graph $\Gamma(G, S)$ is $AC_u(\kappa)$ with

$$\kappa = -\frac{4}{M^2} \log^2 \lfloor \frac{1}{\lambda} - 4 \rfloor. \quad \square$$

5. BUILDING A ROUND TREE IN THE CAYLEY COMPLEX

Our final goal is to prove the following result.

Theorem 5.1. *Suppose $G = \langle S|R \rangle$ is a $C'(1/8 - \delta)$ presentation, with $|S| = m \geq 2$ and $|R| \geq 1$, where $\delta \in (0, 1/8)$ and $|r| \in [3/\delta, M]$ for all $r \in R$. Suppose further that for some $M^* \geq 12$, every reduced word $u \in \langle S \rangle$ of length M^* appears at least once in some cyclic conjugate of some relator $r^{\pm 1}$, $r \in R$. Then for some universal constant $C > 0$, we have*

$$C \dim(\partial_\infty G) \geq 1 + C \log(2m) \cdot \frac{M^*}{\log(M)}.$$

Note that all relators will have size at least $8(M^* - 1) \geq 88$. In fact, if we assume that we have a $C'(1/11)$ presentation ($\delta = 3/88$), then the assumption $|r| \geq 3/\delta$ is redundant: all relators have size at least $11(12 - 1) = 121 \geq 88 = 3/\delta$.

We split the proof of the theorem into two parts. In this section, we build a round tree in the Cayley complex $\Gamma^2 = \Gamma^2(G, S, R)$, whose branching is controlled by the size of M^* relative to M . In Section 6 we use a lemma of Bourdon to give the lower bound for the conformal dimension of the boundary.

We recall the following standard definition.

Definition 5.2. *The Cayley complex $\Gamma^2(G, S, R)$ of a finitely presented group $G = \langle S|R \rangle$ is the universal cover of the complex X , where X has a bouquet of $|S|$ oriented circles as a 1-skeleton, each labelled with a generator from S , and there are $|R|$ discs glued in with boundary labels from the corresponding relators in R .*

Note that the 1-skeleton of $\Gamma^2(G, S, R)$ is the Cayley graph $\Gamma^1(G, S)$.

5.1. Preliminary lemmas. We need the following two lemmas of Champetier. We translate his proofs here for the reader's convenience.

Lemma 5.3 (Champetier [6, Lemma 4.19]). *Consider a $C'(1/6)$ presentation of a group $G = \langle S|R \rangle$ with Cayley graph $\Gamma(G, S)$, and all relators of length at least seven.*

For every point $a \in \Gamma$, there are at most two distinct $s \in S \cup S^{-1}$ that satisfy $d(1, as) \leq d(1, a)$. In other words, any geodesic from 1 to a can be extended to any of the neighbors of a , with at most two exceptions.

Of course, for $a \in G$, $a \neq 1$, there exists $s \in S \cup S^{-1}$ so that $d(1, as) = d(1, a) - 1$. We denote a geodesic between p and q by $[p, q]$.

Proof. Let $\gamma_1 = [a, 1]$, and let $b \in \gamma_1$ satisfy $d(a, b) = 1$. Suppose there is some $c \in \Gamma$, $c \neq b$, so that $d(a, c) = 1$ and $d(1, c) \leq d(1, a)$. Let $\gamma_2 = [c, 1]$. Note that a, b do not lie in γ_2 .

Let \mathcal{D} be a reduced diagram for the geodesic triangle $\gamma_1, [a, c], \gamma_2$. By Lemma 3.12, this diagram has a face labelled by some $r \in R$ with at most one interior edge, containing a, b, c in its boundary. Let $w_i = \gamma_i \cap \partial r$, for $i = 1, 2$. Since w_i are geodesics, and the interior edge has length at most $|r|/6$, we have $|w_i| \geq |r|/2 - |r|/6 - 1 > |r|/6$, for $i = 1, 2$.

Suppose now that there is another point c' satisfying the same conditions as c . Then, as before one builds a geodesic triangle from a, b, c' , and finds a relator r' so that the initial segment of γ_1 which overlaps r' has length at least $|r'|/6$. Thus, by the $C'(1/6)$ condition, r and r' are the same relator, and so $c = c'$. \square

Lemma 5.4 (Variation of Champetier [6, Lemma 4.20]). *Consider a $C'(1/8)$ presentation of a group $G = \langle S|R \rangle$ with Cayley graph $\Gamma = \Gamma(G, S)$.*

For every $u' \in \Gamma$, there is at most one $u \in \Gamma$ so that $d(1, u) = d(1, u') + d(u', u) = d(1, u') + 3$, and so that a geodesic $\gamma_u = [u, 1]$ starts with a subword of some relator $r \in R$ of length greater than $|r|/4 + 3$.

Proof. Suppose $u \in \Gamma$ is such a point, and γ_u is such a geodesic.

Case 1: $u' \notin \gamma_u$.

Then the two geodesics γ_u and $\gamma_{u'} = [u, u'] \cup [u', 1]$ form a geodesic bigon that splits at a vertex of $[u, u']$, and so by Lemma 3.11 there is a relator $r' \in R$ whose boundary meets both γ_u and $\gamma_{u'}$ from the point they split in a segment of length at least $|r'|/4$. Thus r and r' are the same relators, and so the only possibility is that γ_u and $\gamma_{u'}$ split at u and each begin with $|r|/4 + 3$ of r and its inverse respectively.

Case 2: $u' \in \gamma_u$.

Suppose we have two such points u, v with corresponding geodesics γ_u, γ_v , and relators r, r' . By Case 1, we can assume that these geodesics both pass through u' , and so ∂r and $\partial r'$ will meet along a subword w of $\gamma_u \cap \gamma_v$ that includes u' , before γ_u, γ_v split at some point p around a relator r'' . As γ_u, γ_v are both geodesics, after p they have to include at least $3|r''|/8$ of the relator r'' .

If $|w| < |r|/8$ and $|w| < |r'|/8$, then r and r' will both meet r'' along at least one eighth of their length, and so r, r', r'' are all the same relator, and thus $d(u, 1) < d(u', 1)$, a contradiction. Thus $|w| \geq |r|/8$ or $|w| \geq |r'|/8$, and so r and r' are the same relator, and $u = v$ as desired. \square

5.2. Building a round tree. Suppose Y is a two dimensional complex with a $\text{CAT}(\kappa)$ metric, $\kappa < 0$, and there is an S^1 action on Y that has a unique fixed point. If, additionally, there is a tree embedded in Y that meets every S^1 orbit in a single point, then we say Y is a *round tree* [11, 7.C₃].

Our goal in this section is to build a 2-complex A which is topologically embedded in the Cayley complex Γ^2 , and whose 1-skeleton is a quasi-convex subset of the Cayley graph Γ^1 . The complex A will be quasi-isometric to a sector of a round tree; we abuse terminology and simply refer to A as a round tree.

The ideas in this section are inspired by the arguments of Champetier [6] and Bourdon [3]. However, unlike Champetier, we build more than just a single (or finite number) of arcs in the boundary. Unlike Bourdon, we do not have a particular nice hyperbolic building to work in.

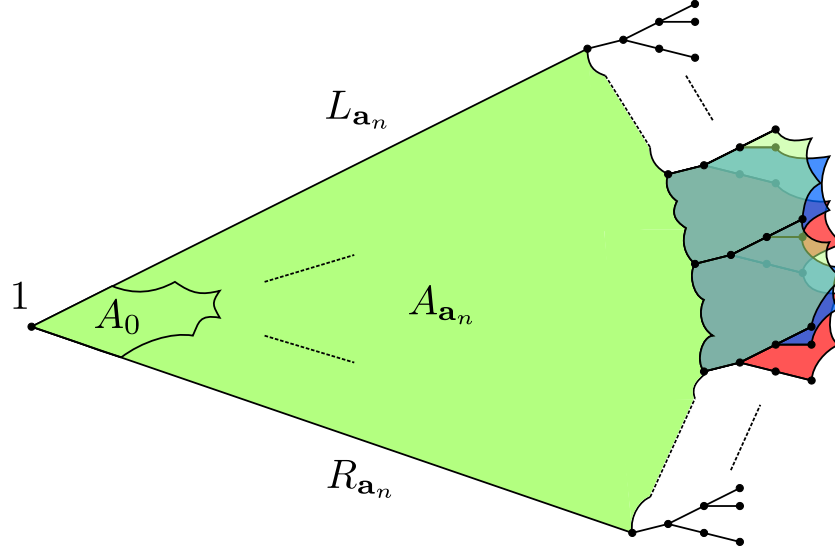
We build the round tree inductively. The round tree at step n is denoted by A_n . Its branching is controlled by the index set $T = \{1, \dots, 3 \cdot (2m - 2)^{K-3}\}$, where $K = \lfloor M^*/2 - 3 \rfloor$.

Each complex A_n is a union of complexes $A_{\mathbf{a}_n}$ indexed by $\mathbf{a}_n \in T^n$, homeomorphic to a closed disc, which can each be thought of as a triangular region with left edge a geodesic $L_{\mathbf{a}_n}$ from 1, right edge a geodesic $R_{\mathbf{a}_n}$ from 1, and outer edge a path $E_{\mathbf{a}_n}$, where $\mathbf{a}_n \in T^n$. The left tree is $L_n = \bigcup L_{\mathbf{a}_n}$, and the right tree is $R_n = \bigcup R_{\mathbf{a}_n}$, where the unions are over all \mathbf{a}_n as above.

5.2.1. Initial step. Let $L_\emptyset = [1, s_1], R_\emptyset = [1, s_2]$ be two distinct edges from the identity in Γ . Combined, L_\emptyset and R_\emptyset give the reduced word $w = s_1^{-1}s_2$ of length 2. Choose some relator $r \in R$ which contains w as a subword, and let A_0 be the face corresponding to r in Γ^2 which contains w as a sub-word in its boundary. Let E_\emptyset be the path of length $|r| - 2$ joining s_1 to s_2 along ∂A_0 .

5.2.2. Inductive step. Assume we have built A_n . Let us fix $\mathbf{a}_n = (a_1, \dots, a_n) \in T^n$, and use the notation $E = E_{\mathbf{a}_n} \subset \partial A_{\mathbf{a}_n}$ for the peripheral path joining the endpoints of $L_{\mathbf{a}_n}$ and $R_{\mathbf{a}_n}$.

Consider the function $d(1, \cdot)$ along E . By induction, this distance is always at least n , and strict local minima are separated by a path of length at least 50. (This follows from the fact that every relator has length at least 88, and Lemma 5.5 below.) At points $p \in E$ that are not strict local minima for $d(1, \cdot)$, there is at least one generator $s \in S$ that leaves E and extends the distance to the identity by one, i.e., $d(1, ps) = d(1, p) + 1$, by Lemma 5.3. (In fact there are at least $2m - 3$ such extensions.)


 FIGURE 4. Building $A_{\mathbf{a}_{n+1}}$

We can split the path E into segments of length 6 centered on local minima, and of length 3 or 4 in-between. For each endpoint z of the segments we have an edge that leaves E and extends the distance to the identity by one. This can be further extended two more steps to give four points at a distance $d(1, z) + 3$ from the identity. By Lemma 5.4 at least three of these points will not satisfy the conclusion of the lemma. (This will be useful to us later in the proof.) We then extend geodesics from each of these three points $K - 3$ times using Lemma 5.3, branching $2m - 2$ times at each step. This gives us $|T| = 3 \cdot (2m - 2)^{K-3}$ distinct points at a distance $d(1, z) + K$ from the identity.

Now for each $a_{n+1} \in T$, we have a corresponding geodesic of length K leaving the endpoints of each segment in E . Adjacent paths, and the segment between them, concatenate to give a path of length at most $K + 6 + K \leq M^*$, so there is some relator having this word as a subpath. Add these faces to $A_{\mathbf{a}_n}$ to define $A_{\mathbf{a}_{n+1}}$, where $\mathbf{a}_{n+1} = (a_1, \dots, a_n, a_{n+1})$. We let $L_{\mathbf{a}_{n+1}}$ be the union of $L_{\mathbf{a}_n}$ and the path of length K extending from its endpoint corresponding to a_{n+1} . We define $R_{\mathbf{a}_{n+1}}$ likewise. The outer edges of the faces in $A_{\mathbf{a}_{n+1}} \setminus A_{\mathbf{a}_n}$ (that is, the portion of their boundaries not in E , one of the geodesics of length K , or an adjacent face) concatenate to give a path $E_{\mathbf{a}_{n+1}}$ joining the endpoints of $L_{\mathbf{a}_{n+1}}$ and $R_{\mathbf{a}_{n+1}}$ together. Part of this process is illustrated in Figure 4.

We show that $E_{\mathbf{a}_{n+1}}$ does not get closer than $n + 1$ to the identity in Γ . To be precise:

Lemma 5.5. *Suppose $u', v' \in E_{\mathbf{a}_n}$ are consecutive endpoints of segments, $u, v \in E_{\mathbf{a}_{n+1}}$ are the corresponding points in $E_{\mathbf{a}_{n+1}}$ (after simplifying the path), and $\gamma_{uv} \subset E_{\mathbf{a}_{n+1}}$ the path joining them, coming from some relator $r \in R$. We show that any geodesic from $p \in \gamma_{uv}$ to the identity must pass through u or v , and include the corresponding sub-path of γ_{uv} .*

Proof. Suppose some geodesic γ_{1p} joins p to the identity without passing through u or v . We can assume that the edge of γ_{1p} adjacent to p is not in γ_{uv} . We can also assume that $d(v', p) \leq d(u', p)$. Let γ_{1v} be the geodesic path joining v to 1 (through v').

Consider the closed path formed by γ_{1p} , γ_{1v} , $[p, v]_{\gamma_{uv}}$, and the associated reduced diagram. One can glue on a face to this diagram, labelled with the relator r , along $[p, v]_{\gamma_{uv}}$ and part of γ_{1v} . Notice that in this diagram, the r face and the face containing 1 are the only two with exterior edges that are not geodesics. Therefore, by Lemma 3.12, these faces each have one interior edge, and the diagram has the standard form described in the lemma.

The face adjacent to r is labelled by a relator r' , which contains $[p, v]_{\gamma_{uv}}$ in its boundary, and also the edge of γ_{1p} adjacent to p , unlike r . So the relators r and r' must be distinct. Thus their overlap is at most $|r'|/8$, and includes $[v', v]_{\gamma_{1v}} \cup [p, v]_{\gamma_{uv}}$. Since γ_{1p} and γ_{1v} are both geodesics, $[1, v']_{\gamma_{1v}}$ must contain at least $|r'|/2 - 2|r'|/8 = |r'|/4$ of the relator r' , which contradicts the choice of the paths $[v', v]$. \square

5.2.3. *Properties of A .* We have built an infinite polygonal complex $A = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} A_n$. It is the union of planar complexes $A_{\mathbf{a}} \subset A$ indexed by $\mathbf{a} = (a_1, a_2, \dots) \in T^{\mathbb{N}}$, given by $A_{\mathbf{a}} = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} A_{(a_1, \dots, a_n)}$.

Each $A_{\mathbf{a}}$ will carry a CAT(-1) metric, however A may not since the links of the vertices v' as above have simple closed paths of length two (created by the $|T|$ different faces all joined along their edges at v'). Before we consider different metrics on A , we need to understand how it sits inside Γ^2 .

The complex A was built abstractly, but with an obvious natural polygonal immersion $i : A \rightarrow \Gamma^2$. Denote the 1-skeleton of A by A^1 .

Lemma 5.6. *The map $i : A \rightarrow \Gamma^2$ is a topological embedding.*

More precisely, for every $p \in A$, every geodesic joining $i(p)$ to $i(1) = 1$ in Γ^1 is the image under i of a geodesic joining p to 1 in A^1 .

Proof. By construction, there is at least one geodesic γ joining $i(p)$ to 1 in A^1 . Suppose there is some geodesic $\gamma' \subset \Gamma^1$ joining $i(p)$ to 1, whose first edge is not in $i(\text{St}(p))$. So γ and γ' form a bigon, and so by

Lemma 3.11 there is some relation $r \in R$ so that the first $3|r|/8$ of γ after $i(p)$ is a subword of r .

The geodesic γ is made up of segments in the boundary of relators in A , and special length three extensions that, by Lemma 5.4, do not have any geodesic to the identity which begins with a subword of length $|r'|/4 + 3$ of any relator $r' \in R$.

Thus no such length three subword appears in the first $3|r|/8 - (|r|/4 + 3) = |r|/8 - 3$ vertices of γ . Therefore, $|r|/8 - 3 = |r|(1/8 - 3/|r|) \geq |r|(1/8 - \delta)$ of r bounds a relator in A , so r is in A , contradicting the hypothesis that γ' left $i(\text{St}(p))$. \square

Lemma 5.7. *Consider A^1 and Γ^1 with their path metrics d_A and d_Γ . Then the map $i : A^1 \rightarrow \Gamma^1$ is a quasi-isometric embedding.*

In other words, (A^1, d_A) is quasi-isometric to (A^1, d_Γ) , where d_Γ is the pullback $d_\Gamma(x, y) = d_\Gamma(i(x), i(y))$.

Proof. Take any $x, y \in A^1$. Since i is a topological embedding, clearly $d_A(x, y) \geq d_\Gamma(x, y)$.

Consider the geodesic triangle in Γ^1 between 1, x and y with edges γ_{1x} , γ_{1y} and γ_{xy} . In light of Lemma 3.11, consider the structure of a reduced diagram \mathcal{D} for this triangle.

The geodesics γ_{xy} and γ_{1x} form a spur starting at x that ends at a vertex or an interior edge of \mathcal{D} joining $p \in \gamma_{xy}$ to $p' \in \gamma_{1x}$. Likewise, γ_{xy} and γ_{1y} form a spur starting at y that ends at a vertex or an interior edge of \mathcal{D} joining $q \in \gamma_{xy}$ to $q' \in \gamma_{1y}$. Also, γ_{1x} and γ_{1y} form a spur starting at 1 that ends at a vertex or an interior edge of \mathcal{D} joining $p'' \in \gamma_{1x}$ to $q'' \in \gamma_{1y}$.

We claim that $d_A(p'', q'') \leq M/8$. Either $p'' = q''$, or p'' and q'' lie on an interior edge of a relator in the spur starting at 1. If this relator lies in A , then we are done. Otherwise, by the same argument as in Lemma 5.6, its two external edges in γ_{1x} and γ_{1y} have length at most $|r|/4 + 3 + |r|(1/8 - \delta)$. We also know that the two internal edges have length at most $|r|(1/8 - \delta)$. Therefore the boundary of $|r|$ has length at most

$$2(|r|/4 + 3 + |r|(1/8 - \delta)) + 2|r|(1/8 - \delta) = |r|(1 - 4\delta + 6/|r|) < |r|,$$

a contradiction.

Since we chose p, p', p'', q, q', q'' to make the spurs as long as possible, the analysis of Lemma 3.11 shows that $[p, q]_{\gamma_{xy}}$ is adjacent to at most three faces in \mathcal{D} , thus $d_\Gamma(p, q) \leq 3M/2$.

Similarly, $d_\Gamma(p', p'') = d_A(p', p'') \leq 3M/2$ and $d_\Gamma(q', q'') = d_A(q', q'') \leq 3M/2$. Now, recall that $d_\Gamma(p, p'), d_\Gamma(q, q') \leq M/8$, so

$$\begin{aligned} d_A(x, p') &= d_\Gamma(x, p') \leq d_\Gamma(x, p) + M/8, \quad \text{and} \\ d_A(y, q') &= d_\Gamma(y, q') \leq d_\Gamma(y, q) + M/8. \end{aligned}$$

Combining all these results, we see that

$$\begin{aligned} d_A(x, y) &\leq d_A(x, p') + d_A(p', p'') + d_A(p'', q'') + d_A(q'', q') + d_A(q', y) \\ &\leq \left(d_\Gamma(x, p) + \frac{M}{8} \right) + \frac{3M}{2} + \frac{M}{8} + \frac{3M}{2} + \left(d_\Gamma(q, y) + \frac{M}{8} \right) \\ &\leq d_\Gamma(x, y) + \frac{27M}{8}. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

6. A LOWER BOUND FOR CONFORMAL DIMENSION

In this section, we will build a model space X quasi-isometric to A^1 , and show that $\mathcal{C}\dim(\partial_\infty X)$ has the desired lower bound. Since we have a quasi-symmetric inclusion of $\partial_\infty A$ into $\partial_\infty \Gamma = \partial_\infty G$, this will complete the proof of Theorem 5.1.

Let X be the graph with a vertex for each face in A , and an edge between two vertices if the boundaries of the corresponding faces have non-empty intersection.

Lemma 6.1. $(A^1, d_A) \stackrel{q.i.}{\simeq} (X, d_X)$

Proof. Let $f : X \rightarrow A^1$ be a map that sends each vertex $x \in X$ to some vertex in A on the edge of the corresponding face. Clearly, every point in A^1 is within a d_A -distance of $M/2$ from some point in $f(X)$.

If $d_X(x, y) = 1$ for $x, y \in X$, then $d_A(f(x), f(y)) \leq M$, where M is the maximum perimeter of a face. Thus for any $x, y \in X$, $d_A(f(x), f(y)) \leq M d_X(x, y)$.

Each edge in a geodesic $[f(x), f(y)] \subset A^1$ is the edge of some face in A , and adjacent edges will give intersecting faces (by definition). Adding the faces for x and y to this chain, shows that $d_X(x, y) \leq d_A(f(x), f(y)) + 2$. \square

We recall the relevant lemma of Pansu and Bourdon.

Lemma 6.2 ([3, Lemma 1.6]). *Suppose Z is a compact metric space containing a family of curves $\mathcal{C} = \{\gamma_i : i \in I\}$, with diameters uniformly bounded away from zero.*

Suppose further that there is a probability measure μ on \mathcal{C} and constants $C > 0$, $\sigma > 0$ such that for all balls $B(z, r)$ in Z

$$\mu(\{\gamma \in \mathcal{C} \mid \gamma \cap B(z, r) \neq \emptyset\}) \leq Cr^\sigma.$$

Then the conformal dimension of Z is at least $1 + \frac{\sigma}{\tau - \sigma}$, where τ is the packing dimension of Z , and in fact $\tau - \sigma \geq 1$.

We need to estimate σ and τ for $Z = \partial_\infty X$.

By Lemma 5.7, any geodesic in (A^1, d_A) is within a uniformly bounded Hausdorff distance from a geodesic with the same endpoints in Γ^1 . Thus (A^1, d_A) is also Gromov hyperbolic. Since X is quasi-isometric to A^1 , it too is Gromov hyperbolic. The boundary $\partial_\infty X$ of X carries a visual metric ρ with parameter ϵ , for some $\epsilon > 0$.

In other words, for all points $u, v \in \partial_\infty X$, connected by a bi-infinite geodesic $\gamma_{uv} \subset X$,

$$\rho(u, v) \asymp e^{-\epsilon(u \cdot v)},$$

where $(u \cdot v) = d(1, \gamma_{uv})$, and \asymp indicates a multiplicative error of $C_\rho \geq 1$.

Let $\mathcal{C} = \{\partial_\infty A_{\mathbf{a}} \subset Z : \mathbf{a} \in T^{\mathbb{N}}\}$, where we abuse notation by identifying $A_{\mathbf{a}}$ with $f(A_{\mathbf{a}}) \subset X$. These curves have diameters uniformly bounded away from 0 since any geodesic in X asymptotic to the endpoints of $\partial_\infty A_{\mathbf{a}}$ must pass uniformly close to the origin. There is a natural probability measure μ on $T^{\mathbb{N}}$ so that, for fixed $b_1, \dots, b_n \in T$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\mu(\{(a_1, a_2, \dots) \in T^{\mathbb{N}} : a_i = b_i, 1 \leq i \leq n\}) = |T|^{-n}.$$

Lemma 6.3. *For this choice of \mathcal{C} , ρ , μ , we can take $\sigma = (\log |T|)/\epsilon$.*

Proof. Fix some $z \in \partial_\infty X$. Then z lies in the boundary of some $A_{\mathbf{a}}$, $\mathbf{a} = (a_1, a_2, \dots) \in T^{\mathbb{N}}$.

Suppose $w \in B(z, r) \subset \partial_\infty X$. Then w lies in the boundary of some $A_{\mathbf{b}}$, $\mathbf{b} = (b_1, b_2, \dots) \in T^{\mathbb{N}}$, and

$$\frac{1}{C_\rho} e^{-\epsilon(z \cdot w)} \leq \rho(z, w) \leq r,$$

so

$$(z \cdot w) \geq (-1/\epsilon) \log(C_\rho r).$$

Suppose $a_n \neq b_n$, and n is the smallest such n . Then deleting all vertices in X at distance n from the root face will disconnect the boundaries of $A_{\mathbf{a}}$ and $A_{\mathbf{b}}$, and so γ_{zw} must pass within n of the root face. Thus $(z \cdot w) \leq n$, so if $w \in B(z, r)$, $a_m = b_m$ for all

$$m < (-1/\epsilon) \log(C_\rho r).$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(\{\mathbf{b} \in T^{\mathbb{N}} : A_{\mathbf{b}} \cap B(z, r) \neq \emptyset\}) &\leq |T|^{(1/\epsilon) \log(C_\rho r) + 1} \\ &\leq |T|^{1 + \log(C_\rho)/\epsilon} \cdot r^{(\log |T|)/\epsilon}. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

It remains to bound τ . When we built A_{n+1} from A_n , we added $|T|$ faces to each segment along E_n . So each face in A_n that bordered E_n could have at most $M|T|$ faces joined on to it. This gives a way to label every point in $\partial_\infty X$ by an element of

$$W = \{1, 2, \dots, M|T|\}^{\mathbb{N}},$$

and we denote that labelling by $f : \partial_\infty X \rightarrow W$, which is an injection.

Put the metric ρ_W on W , where

$$\rho_W((a_1, a_2, \dots), (b_1, b_2, \dots)) = \exp(-\epsilon \min\{n : a_n \neq b_n\}).$$

Then $f^{-1} : f(\partial_\infty X) \rightarrow \partial_\infty X$ is a Lipschitz bijection, so

$$\tau = \dim_{\mathcal{P}}(\partial_\infty X) \leq \dim_{\mathcal{P}}(f(\partial_\infty X)) \leq \dim_{\mathcal{P}}(W) = \log(M|T|)/\epsilon.$$

Thus, by Lemma 6.2,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{C}\dim(\partial_\infty X) &\geq 1 + \frac{\sigma}{\tau - \sigma} \geq 1 + \frac{\log(|T|)/\epsilon}{\log(M|T|)/\epsilon - \log(|T|)/\epsilon} \\ &= 1 + \frac{\log |T|}{\log(M)}. \end{aligned}$$

Since $|T| = 3 \cdot (2m - 2)^{K-3}$, $K = \lfloor M^*/2 - 3 \rfloor$, and $M^* \geq 12$, we have

$$\log |T| = \log(3/8) + K \log(2m - 2) \geq CM^* \log(2m),$$

for $C = 1/100$.

Finally,

$$\partial_\infty X \stackrel{\text{q.s.}}{\simeq} \partial_\infty A \stackrel{\text{q.s.}}{\subset} \partial_\infty \Gamma = \partial_\infty G,$$

so we conclude that

$$\mathcal{C}\dim(\partial_\infty G) \geq \mathcal{C}\dim(\partial_\infty X) \geq 1 + C \log(2m) \cdot \frac{M^*}{\log(M)}. \quad \square$$

REFERENCES

- [1] G. N. Arzhantseva and A. Yu. Ol'shanskii. Generality of the class of groups in which subgroups with a lesser number of generators are free. *Mat. Zametki*, 59(4):489–496, 638, 1996.
- [2] M. Bonk and T. Foertsch. Asymptotic upper curvature bounds in coarse geometry. *Math. Z.*, 253(4):753–785, 2006.
- [3] M. Bourdon. Au bord de certains polyèdres hyperboliques. *Ann. Inst. Fourier (Grenoble)*, 45(1):119–141, 1995.
- [4] M. Bourdon. Immeubles hyperboliques, dimension conforme et rigidité de Mostow. *Geom. Funct. Anal.*, 7(2):245–268, 1997.
- [5] M. R. Bridson and A. Haefliger. *Metric spaces of non-positive curvature*, volume 319 of *Grundlehren der Mathematischen Wissenschaften [Fundamental Principles of Mathematical Sciences]*. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 1999.
- [6] C. Champetier. Propriétés statistiques des groupes de présentation finie. *Adv. Math.*, 116(2):197–262, 1995.

- [7] M. Coornaert. Mesures de Patterson-Sullivan sur le bord d'un espace hyperbolique au sens de Gromov. *Pacific J. Math.*, 159(2):241–270, 1993.
- [8] F. Dahmani, V. Guirardel, and P. Przytycki. Random groups do not split. *Math. Ann.*, to appear, 2010.
- [9] É. Ghys. Groupes aléatoires (d'après Misha Gromov,...). *Astérisque*, (294):viii, 173–204, 2004.
- [10] M. Gromov. Hyperbolic groups. In *Essays in group theory*, volume 8 of *Math. Sci. Res. Inst. Publ.*, pages 75–263. Springer, New York, 1987.
- [11] M. Gromov. Asymptotic invariants of infinite groups. In *Geometric group theory, Vol. 2 (Sussex, 1991)*, volume 182 of *London Math. Soc. Lecture Note Ser.*, pages 1–295. Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge, 1993.
- [12] J. Heinonen. *Lectures on analysis on metric spaces*. Universitext. Springer-Verlag, New York, 2001.
- [13] I. Kapovich and P. Schupp. Genericity, the Arzhantseva-Ol'shanskii method and the isomorphism problem for one-relator groups. *Math. Ann.*, 331(1):1–19, 2005.
- [14] I. Kapovich, P. Schupp, and V. Shpilrain. Generic properties of Whitehead's algorithm and isomorphism rigidity of random one-relator groups. *Pacific J. Math.*, 223(1):113–140, 2006.
- [15] B. Kleiner. The asymptotic geometry of negatively curved spaces: uniformization, geometrization and rigidity. In *International Congress of Mathematicians. Vol. II*, pages 743–768. Eur. Math. Soc., Zürich, 2006.
- [16] R. C. Lyndon and P. E. Schupp. *Combinatorial group theory*. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 1977. *Ergebnisse der Mathematik und ihrer Grenzgebiete, Band 89*.
- [17] J. M. Mackay. Spaces and groups with conformal dimension greater than one. *Duke. Math. J.*, 153(2):211–227, 2010.
- [18] J. M. Mackay and J. T. Tyson. *Conformal dimension: theory and application*, volume 54 of *University Lecture Series*. American Mathematical Society, Providence, RI, 2010.
- [19] Y. Ollivier. *A January 2005 invitation to random groups*, volume 10 of *Ensaaios Matemáticos [Mathematical Surveys]*. Sociedade Brasileira de Matemática, Rio de Janeiro, 2005.
- [20] Y. Ollivier. Growth exponent of generic groups. *Comment. Math. Helv.*, 81(3):569–593, 2006.
- [21] Y. Ollivier. Some small cancellation properties of random groups. *Internat. J. Algebra Comput.*, 17(1):37–51, 2007.
- [22] Y. Ollivier and D. T. Wise. Cubulating random groups at density less than $1/6$. *Trans. Amer. Math. Soc.*, 363:4701–4733, 2011.
- [23] P. Pansu. Dimension conforme et sphère à l'infini des variétés à courbure négative. *Ann. Acad. Sci. Fenn. Ser. A I Math.*, 14(2):177–212, 1989.
- [24] F. Paulin. Un groupe hyperbolique est déterminé par son bord. *J. London Math. Soc. (2)*, 54(1):50–74, 1996.
- [25] A. G. Shukhov. On the dependence of the growth exponent on the length of the defining relation. *Mat. Zametki*, 65(4):612–618, 1999.
- [26] R. Strebel. Appendix. Small cancellation groups. In *Sur les groupes hyperboliques d'après Mikhael Gromov (Bern, 1988)*, volume 83 of *Progr. Math.*, pages 227–273. Birkhäuser Boston, Boston, MA, 1990.

- [27] P. Tukia and J. Väisälä. Quasisymmetric embeddings of metric spaces. *Ann. Acad. Sci. Fenn. Ser. A I Math.*, 5(1):97–114, 1980.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN,
URBANA IL.

Current address: Mathematical Institute, 24-29 St Giles', Oxford OX1 3LB, UK.

E-mail address: jmmackay@illinois.edu